The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,537.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		June.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Negapatam	6
" Cawar	26	" Madras	6
" Mangalore	28	" Cocoanada	8
" Tuticorin	30	" Visagapatam	9
" Colombo	30	" Bimlipatam	9
" Galle	31	" Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to end of August the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

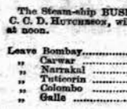
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, and dispatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Start, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th May 1870, at noon.

Up.		Down.	
	May.		June.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Bussorah	4
" Kurrachee	20	" Mahomerah	4
" Gundur	21	" Fao	6
" Muscat	24	" Bushire	7
" Bunder Abbas	26	" Lingah	9
" Lingah	28	" Bunder Abbas	11
" Bushire	30	" Muscat	13
" Fao	31	" Gundur	15
" Mahomerah	1	" Kurrachee	19
Arrive Bussorah	June. 1	Arrive Bombay	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

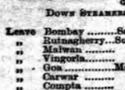
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Cannanore	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 9th May, 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,370 Tons register, will be despatched direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Ll. 25pool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

STEAM TO LONDON via COLOMBO AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine First-class Screw Steamer EMMA ASH, J. C. Parker, 1,128 tons register, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for the above destination on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, and has excellent accommodation for 15 first-class and 6 second-class passengers.

For freight to Colombo and for passage to Colombo and London apply to

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 9th May 1870.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17TH MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers :—

RATES OF PASSAGE—1ST CLASS.

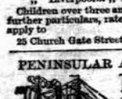
To Suez ..... £ 35 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can
" Port Said ... " 32 } be obtained on board at moderate
" Liverpool ... " 45 } rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez. First Class ..... £ 40 Second Class ..... £ 23
To Liverpool do. ..... £ 60 Do. do. ..... £ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have received to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the Line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	.....	£15	.....
" Suez	36	.....	24	.....
" Port Said	40	.....	24	.....
" Messina	48	.....	33	.....
" Naples	50	.....	35	.....
" Leghorn	55	.....	38	.....
" Genoa	58	.....	38	.....

Including Provisions. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35..... } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s..... } Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10 ; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. R. Rebattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

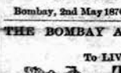
The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.



THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

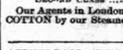
First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 15th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£26	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£13-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers offer a choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £9 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10 ; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £55 ; Second Class, £35, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

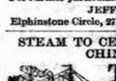
THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY the 11th inst., at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval and Porebunder.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 9th May 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



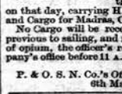
THE A 1 s. s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Donkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. G. Babot, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
6th May 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

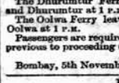
J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).



THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHARE, 1,293 Tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

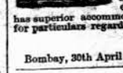
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Bakes, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee, Malwan,
Unjunwell, Vingorla,
Ratnaghery, Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.



THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Drochard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY of SHANGHAE, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cockatt without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S. S. "LADY CLIVE, from Carwar, are requested to take Delivery Orders from the undersigned and SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain R. Quance without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Quance will not be responsible for the condition of any packages or bales after they leave the ship's deck.

FALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

9, Hummum Street, Bombay, 7th May 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay, to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 6	
" Port Said	£ 43	£ 24	£ 9	Without food
" Marseilles	£ 58	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent. from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship APRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

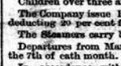
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 15th May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 14th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 14th idem, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
5th May 1870.

TO LET, as OFFICES, a convenient RANGE of ROOMS in Bruce Lane with separate entrance. Also with the above or separately a spacious Godown.

FORBES & Co.

IN CONSEQUENCE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP, FOR SALE, the PLANT consisting of BOATS, SCREWS, &c., belonging to the Firm of Morison and Robinson. For Inventory and particulars apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Solicitors, No. 5 Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for the Local Funds Department, Nassick. Salary Rs. 120, with Travelling Allowance. A thorough knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, Plan Drawing, and Estimating is required.

Applications to be made, personally or by letter, to the LOCAL FUNDS ENGINEER, Nassick.

FOR SALE, the property of an OFFICER proceeding to Europe, a double BREECH-LOADING GUN, No. 12, by J. D. Dougal, on lock-fast principle, with case and apparatus complete, and about 700 CARTRIDGES. Price Rs. 350.

A double barrel Muzzle-loader PIGEON GUN, by Golden, in case. Price Rs. 150.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

In the Matters of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the sitting Judge in Chambers, on TUESDAY the 31st day of May, instant, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon, on the RESIGNATION of Mr. WILLIAM OLDFIELD PUNNETT, Trustee of the above Estate, and for the APPOINTMENT of Mr. THOMAS JESSEL PUNNETT as Trustee of the said Estate.—Dated this 10th day of May 1870.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Trustee.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
THURSDAY, 12TH MAY 1870, 8-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture .....
Song ..... "Sing me an English song" ..... Wrighton.
Flute Solo.
Song ..... "Awake, Thou Golden Blush of Morn" Cherschmann.
Reading ... "The Bridge of Sighs" ..... Hood.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Overture .....
Song ..... "The Death of Nelson" ..... Braham.
Song ..... "The Lover and the Bird" ..... Guglielmo.
Reading from "Colleen Bawn settled at last" .....
Song ..... "Bella se amar non vuoi" ..... Marras.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

JACQUES' CROQUET GAMES.

FANCY WORK BOXES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

HARMONIUMS, by the celebrated maker, Trayser of Stuttgart.

5 Mealow Street. J. NEUBERG.

RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Carlsbad Wafers.	Gillott's Pens.	Portmanteaux.
Liqueur Dragees.	Photo. Lenses.	Corn Flour.
Truffled Pates.	Dietetic Biscuits.	Eye Baths.
Boneless Sardines.	Robinson's Barley	Eye Shades.
Epps's Cocoa.	DeBoo's Gutta Vite.	Dre-sing Combs.
Bottle Syringes.	Air Cushions.	Abdominal Belts.
Powder Boxes and Puffs.	Dalby's Carminative.	Allen's Hair Restorer
Drugs.	Surgical Appliances.	Chemicals.
Visiting Cards.	Note and Letter Papers.	Envelopes.
Nursery Biscuits.	Robb's Rusks.	Welch's Pills.
Davy's Diamond Cement.	Grimstone's Snuff.	Flysing Cards.
Briarwood Pipes.	Eye Stuin	Cutty Pipes.
Albums.	Fusee Cases.	Cricketer's Companion.
Smelling Bottles.	Rules.	Muscatel Raisins.
Stewed Pears.	Shoe Brushes.	Butter.
Tooth Paste.	Xleme Figs.	Cheese.
Ham.	Odonto.	
	Bacon.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. EMMA ASH, from Hull, are hereby informed that as their BOATS did not come ALONGSIDE yesterday to take delivery of their goods, the same will be landed by Captain Parker, at the risk and expense of the owners thereof, at the Town Customs House and lodged in the Government Warehouse, unless claimed immediately after being landed.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

The ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of the goods from the ship's deck, as stated in Bills of Lading.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Agents for the Emma Ash.

Bombay, 10th May 1870.

NOTICES.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by 17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

TABLE LINEN.

BEST ENGLISH DAMASK

Table Cloths	9 by 10	Rs. 23	0 each.
	7½ by 9	17	0 ditto
	5½ by 5½	4	8 ditto
	4½ by 4½	3	8 ditto
	3½ by 3½	4	0 ditto

STRONG COUNTRY MADE

Table Cloths	10 by 10	Rs. 20	0 each.
Damask Pattern	6½ by 20	32	0 ditto
	6½ by 7	9	0 ditto
Diamond Pattern	7½ by 12½	17	0 ditto
	7½ by 10½	14	8 ditto
	7½ by 7½	8	0 ditto
	6½ by 6½	7	0 ditto
	4 by 4	4	8 ditto
	4 by 7	5	0 ditto

NAPKINS TO MATCH

20 inches square at Rs. 6 per dozen.
30 " " " 5 "

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS, VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them.

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay : Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,

THURSDAY EVENING, 12TH MAY 1870,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF
MISS TILLY EARLE.

THEATRE ROYAL,

THURSDAY EVENING, 12TH MAY 1870,
PRODUCTION OF T. CRAVEN, Esq.'s NEW COMEDY,
MILKY WHITE.

THEATRE ROYAL,

THURSDAY, 12TH MAY 1870,
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
AND THE LAST OF THESE BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES,
Mr. H. RICHARDSON,
Mr. F. H. POLLOCK,
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
&c., &c., &c.

THEATRE ROYAL,

THURSDAY, 12TH MAY 1870,
MISS TILLY EARLE
AS
Mrs. SADDRIP.

Dress Circle Rs. 4. Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co.-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SEVEN per share, for the year ending 28th February 1870, WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of May 1870, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company ; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders in his letter of the 5th instant ; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India WILL BE HELD, at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 12 Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., to consider the advisability of selling off the remaining Assets of the Bank.

Jso A. J. SHAW.
JEHANGIR NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th April 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at Tanna, up to noon, the 30th of May 1870, for the REPAIRS of ROADS, TANKS, WELLS, & PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and all further information obtained, on personal application during Office hours.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 3rd May 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 16th instant, the following VESSELS :—

H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

H. M. Steam Tug WADALIA, of 100 Tons and 20 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms and Conditions of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed to the Estate of WILLIAM CASTELLAN DRYSDALE, Esquire, who died at Dunbar, in the County of Haddington, in North Britain, and of Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 31st day of May 1865, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE and GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Attorneys, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said William Castellan Drysdale are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrators, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 4th day of June next, and that the Administrators will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said William Castellan Drysdale without reference to Claims of which they shall not have Notice.—Dated this 4th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed to the Estate of WALTER FERGUS ANDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Bombay, Native Infantry, who died at No. 54 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 1st day of August 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT LESLIE CRAWFORD, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Walter Fergus Anderson are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 4th day of June next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Walter Fergus Anderson without reference to Claims of which he shall not have

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	510
15,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	497½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	32½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	195
87,026	250	125	do.	National Bank of India	131
50,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	775
300	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,170
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
200	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	755
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,350
600	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18 3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	22½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£7	15.10.2	do.	Do. ...	...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	32
500	2,000	500	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	166
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,805
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elphi'st'ne Land	1,095
10,800	1,000	600	11-12	Do. New	700
2,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,165
5,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	320

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700 nl.
250	2,000	250	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
...	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,500
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	all	300 do.	Do. New	500
500	1,500	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	2,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	3,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
200	5,000	all	240 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
1,000	1,000	200	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	400
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,750	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Maslras	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	15
5	25	...	Do. China	5
200	33	Sept. '67	Bell Ringer's	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	61
1250	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	220
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	1-0
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Sh ... : ...	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Calcutta	100	par.
Do.	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	115
Five per cent.	98
Four per cent.	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debentures	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	108½
7 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10. 3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	204
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	1-8-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

CALCUTTA.—6TH MAY 1870.

The following business were reported to-day :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 98-0, 98-4, 98-6 or Rs. 2-0 to 1-10 discount, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents of 1879, at Rs. 103-4 and 105-5.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 107-12.

5½ per cents at Rs. 114-8.

—6 per cent. Municipal Debentures continue in demand, and sold at from Rs. 108-8 to 108-12.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal, at Rs. 1,475.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 131.

Agra Bank A shares, fully paid up, at Rs. 110.

—*Englishman.*

HONGKONG.—18TH APRIL, 1870.

OPIUM.—Patna, New, ... $497½

Old, ... 535

Benares, New, ... 472½

Old, ... 515

Malwa, ... 630

Turkey, ... 850

COTTON.—Bombay, ... 20 to 22·75

Calcutta, ... 15 to 22·50

Ningpo, ... 23·25

Shanghai, ... 23 to 24

Tientsin, ... 23

Camphor, ... 16·50

Quicksilver, ... 63 to 64·50

Saltpetre, ... 5·80 to 6·35

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 4/6½

Credits, 6 ,, ,, 4/6

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 223½

On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 223½

On Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 74

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 8½ per cent. prem.

Sycee, Shanghai, 6½ per cent. prem.

Mexicans,

Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $ 22·25 to 23·00

,, Dust, 98 touch, $22·75

Sovereigns, English $4·88 each

,, Australian, $4·80 each

Discount, $8 to 10 per cent

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/6

,, Private Bills, 4/6½

On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226

,, Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226½

Sycee, of 100 touch, 6½ per cent prem

Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $22·10 per tael

Bar Silver, 7½ per cent prem

CARGOES.

Cargo per Mail steamer Orissa :—

Silk—For London	928	bales
France	264	,,
	1,202	,,
Silk—Waste, for France	76	bales
Cocoon, for France	180	,,

SINGAPORE.—26TH APRIL, 1870.

Gabier	...	...	...	$2 85
Black Pepper	...	...	...	8 50
White Pepper	...	...	...	11·50
Sago Flour	...	...	...	2·4½
Pearl Sago	...	...	...	3·
Tin	...	...	...	28 to 29
40's Mule twist	...	...	...	150 to 147½
8½ lbs. Shirtings	...	...	...	8·0·5 to 8·0·7½
7 do do	...	...	...	2·55
5 do T. Cloths	...	...	...	1·60 to 1·57½
6 do do	...	...	...	1·87½
7 do do	...	...	...	2.10 to 2.07½

Freight to London £3. £3. 5s. and £3 10s.

Benares Opium new..... $479 to 480

EXCHANGE ON LONDON :

Bank bills 6 months' sight, 4/7½

Credit ,, ,, 4/7

Private ,, ,, 4/7½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Salaman, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Barker, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Webb, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

Hole, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Madras.

Grierson, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Carwar.

Shirley, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Steward, Captain, 4th Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Bulkley, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Price, Lieutenant, B. Staff Corps, on duty, to Bhooj.

Baines, Capts 2, 102th Light Infantry, on duty, to Deolalee.

Stevens, Captain, Aden Troops, on duty, to Aden.

Palmer, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Baypore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH MAY.

			Nom. p. ton
London	Cotton	£1	5s. 0d.
	Cases	£2	0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1	5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£1	2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0	7s. 6d. to 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0	7s. 6d. to £0 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1	10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3	0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2	7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	10 to 12 per bale.
	Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs.	3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs.	14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Orissa (s)	Macnamara	Hongkong, April 19.
10	Mahableshwur	Corney	Liverpool, January 3.
	Michel Chenelier	Tetard	Mauritius, March 3

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Herald of the Morning	Gardyne	Maldive Island.
	Hamido	Nacoda	Colaagurpatam and Tuticorin.
	Cornwallis	Brown	Liverpool.
	Cynric	Wallace	Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	Patterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cutch Mandvee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Calabar, Taylor, to Persian Gulf.

Barque Hermann, Schildt, to Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Brig Elizabeth Henderson, to Bangkok.

Ship Her Majesty, to Liverpool.

Ship Assaye, to Liverpool.

Steamer Lady Clive, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

teamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Cutch Mandvee.

Ship Kneyon, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May 6 Madras (s) ..... McKirdy ..... Camorta, April 25

Knight Companion. Bewley ..... Gravesend, January 9

Tales ..... Woollacott ... Preemantle, March 18

Decide ..... Lonnean ... Pondicherry, April 8

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—The first of a Series of POPULAR CONCERTS will be given in the Hall of the BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Masagon, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 11th instant.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Pianoforte Solo, (Zelman) ..... Zelman
2 "Just before the battle, Mother" (* * * * *) ..... Root
3 "The Bell Ringer" (* * * * *) ..... Wallace
4 "The Man of War" (* * * * *) ..... Hatton
5 "Good bye, Sweetheart, good bye," (Herberte Scene) ..... Hatton
6 "The King and the Miller" (* * * * *) ..... Keller
7 Flute Solo—"Rising of the Lark," (Kruger) ... Carte
8 "The Message," (Mrs. Buxton) ..... Blumenthal.

PART II.

9 Pianoforte Solo—"Nocturne," (Signor Zelman)... Goria
10 "The Sea" (* * * * *) ..... Neukomm
11 "The Macgregor's Gathering," (Herberte Scene) Westrop
12 Pianoforte Solo—"Caprice à la Mazurka," (Mrs Buxton) ..... Schlosser
13 "The Stirrup Cup" (* * * * *) ..... Arditi
14 Duet, "Somnambula," (Mrs Buxton and Mr Herberte Scene) ..... Bellini
15 "The Ballad Singer," (Mrs Buxton) ..... Linley
16 GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, QUARTETTE.

Tickets—Rs. 2. Reserved Seats—Rs. 3.
Doors open at 8-30 ; Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. ; Messrs. Cheeson & Woodhall ; and at the Academy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—May 3rd, at Dacca, the wife of S. Wright, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

PINKERTON—May 3rd, at 125, Bow Bazaar Street, Boitakanah, Calcutta, Catherine Lyle, wife of R. Pinkerton, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Lepage & Co., Architects and Builders.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—May 5th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Edmund Thompson, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

How came it to pass that the selection of Sir Henry Durand for the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was not made known until last Thursday? How was it that the best informed journals on the other side of India were at fault, and had, with regret, given up all belief in the likelihood of Sir Henry's appointment, at the very time when that appointment must have been a settled thing? The long delay which has occurred becomes the more remarkable when we remember that the Viceroy nominates Lieutenant-Governors subject to the approval of Her Majesty, and the approval of Her Majesty means, of course, the approval of her responsible adviser at the India Office. Did the delay arise from efforts made in that department to substitute some nominee other than the nominee of the Governor General? We have been told, indeed, that Sir Bartle Frere has been doing his best for Sir Henry Green, but we have no knowledge of the correctness or uncorrectness of that report. Yet it is fair to infer that some agitation at home must have been in progress, or how otherwise can the delay in announcing the name of Sir Donald Macleod's successor be reasonably accounted for? There can be no State necessity which makes the selection of a Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab a State secret, only to be revealed by a *coup de théâtre* at a Lahore banquet. The subject has been under discussion, public and private, for a whole year; there is nothing fateful or momentous about it, yet a thick cloud of mystery envelops the facts, and all interested are kept in suspense until the voice of the Viceroy, heard in an after-dinner speech, dispels the mist and reveals the chosen man. They must be hard up for sensations in the loftier regions when it is thought proper to make a sort of drama out of the selection of a Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Now we have no undue confidence either in the sagacity or force of character of Lord Mayo. But he is Viceroy and should, as far as may be compatible with the public good, be allowed to exercise his patronage unfettered by home interference. If he cannot be trusted to do that, he should be recalled. We do not *know* that any interference has been attempted; but the long delay, the obscure hints set afloat, the sensational announcement at the fifteenth hour, give colour to a belief that there has been a struggle for patronage between him and the Council. Whether he has made the best appointment or not we trust that he has been able to hold his own, not for his sake, but for the sake of his office. It is just possible that the new arrangements on the frontier may have contributed to the delay. Those arrangements do not look wise. It would have been apparently better to have formed a large frontier government, instead of creating two authorities. We do not overlook the force of the plea that while the Punjab in general requires a good civil administrator, the strip of frontier needs a strong military hand to control its turbulent elements. But surely that might have been done, as it has hitherto been done from Lahore, and so far as Sir Henry Durand is concerned, he, we should think, would be the last man either to neglect the frontier or manage its affairs with a feeble hand. If the arrangement has been made, the best man for the new post would be Colonel Lumsden; and probably the only bar to his appointment is that he cannot well be spared from Head-Quarters. There is a report that Major-General Donald Stewart is to be the new Commissioner, but the best information indicates that officer as the successor of General Norman, who will no doubt be nominated to the Council.

In discussing the other day the question whether the appointment and control of the Minister at the Court of the Shah should lie in England or in India we did not use the argument that springs from the present state of the frontier, both where it affects the Afghans and the Beloochies. Persian encroachments alike in Seistan and Beloochistan are no novelties; and we are well aware that neither the Supreme Government nor the Government of Bombay have failed to note them, or to forward their views to head-quarters. Nor has their importance to the Empire been overlooked. It is just as undesirable that the Persians should overrun Beloochistan and come within twelve miles of Kurrachee—their aim, extravagant as it may sound—as that they should occupy and fortify Seistan, dominate on the Helmund, and sit astride of the road from Herat to Candahar. Persia is largely influenced by Russia—we venture to mention the name at the risk of driving some folks into a high fever—Russia has taken care to obtain accurate information respecting the whole of that country, and it can scarcely be doubted that Russia has stimulated the perfectly natural ambition of the Shah to lay hold of Seistan. But it is equally natural that we should object, and we do object, and it is for the British Government acting through its agent at Teheran to prevent alike the absorption of Seistan and the subjugation of the Belooch chiefs. We are told that England, having no interest in these questions, is indifferent. We do not believe it. The word England, here, is used in a very restricted sense, meaning the islands forming the United Kingdom. But this is a narrow view. England is the British Empire, and the British Empire is scarcely more vulnerable on the banks of the St. Lawrence and on the Bay of Fundy, than it is on the Mekran coast, and the valley of the Helmund. England, in the wide sense, may be hurt through mistakes of policy in the countries beyond her western frontier; and we do not believe that her statesman are blind to the fact. Whether the mistakes should be prevented or rectified by agents appointed and controlled by the East or West is a matter of expediency and fitness. We believe that India could furnish better agents and a better policy than London, because Anglo-Indians, as a rule, are not only more fully acquainted with the facts and their bearing, but are better trained and qualified for the purpose. The ultimate control of the policy must, in the last resort, lie in the British Cabinet, but the machinery for working out that policy in detail could most fittingly be supplied by her nursery of Asiatic statesmen. The open questions on the frontier, then, afford a decisive reason for the employment of an Anglo-Indian agency at Teheran, not in the interest of India, but in the interest of the Empire. India is only a part of the Empire, but what injures her injures the whole. It is too much the fashion to speak of India and England as separate powers, having separate interests, whereas the true point of view is to regard them as constituents of one body politic. India is England in the East, and her power should be used in the East for the welfare and strength of the Empire. In this matter of Persian encroachments we need a strong, but not rough or overbearing, policy; and it could best be found where the agents, to carry it out, could best be found—in British India. If the British Cabinet will regard the question from an imperial point of view, as, indeed, is their duty, and then ask what body of Englishmen is most likely to furnish the agents who will most efficiently serve the Empire, they will probably come to the same conclusion.

THE Emperor's majority is not greater than we had anticipated; but it is big enough for his purpose. Probably it would not have been less had the police neglected to discover a "plot" just in them to parade the Red Spectre before the waverers if there were any. It is quite wonderful the part these "plots" play in French politics. There always seems to be one when it is wanted! The minority will probably prove to have been made up of Republicans, and those Legitimists who could not bring themselves to vote for the son of Napoleon III. The majority against the Emperor in Paris and the Department of the Seine is a remarkable, but not a novel, fact. It is long since any Bonapartist sat for Paris; and the hostility of the capital to the Imperial Government has been regularly and ostentatiously proclaimed on every occasion. The Emperor may not like it, but he is quite used to the phenomenon; and he is perfectly aware that the army would sweep the streets of Paris clear for him, any morning, with pleasure. The result of the appeal to the people is that they have accepted the Prince Imperial as their future sovereign, and have also accepted the sort of Constitutional Government now on its trial. By this vote the new Constitution is as legal as the Emperor; but it should be remembered that while the Emperor can get a vote to repeal the Constitution he is never likely to ask for a vote against his son. He has parted with very little, and is still master of the situation.

It appears that the death-rate in the 21st Fusiliers at Bangalore is still high.

MR. FORSYTH left Sealkote on the 1st instant on his mission to Yarkand. He is expected to reach that place about the end of June.

THE "Indian Daily News" believes the important command about to be created at the Punjab and Sind Frontiers has been offered to General Donald Stewart.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROWLAND SMYTH, K.C.B., at present commanding the Mysore Division, according to the "Bangalore Herald" is to proceed home shortly.

A REPORT has been received by the Punjab Government of a re-appearance of the murrain among the cattle in the bar of the Gujeranwala district, where several fatal cases are said to have occurred. It is also stated to be severe in the Jhung district.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY BROOKE have returned to Sarawak. The occasion was made one of great rejoicing, the "Rajah" and "Ranee" being received in princely style, conducted under triumphal arches and through canopied streets, amid the booming of guns and the cheers of the natives.

IT is believed that Mr. George Campbell will prolong his stay in England, the reason assigned being, that he does not consider it worth his while to resume office as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the short time it is understood these provinces will remain under a separate administration.

DR. LOUGHEED of the 21st Fusiliers has received a gold medal from the Chinese Government through Colonel Gordon, C.B., R.E. It is mentioned that he had medical charge of a Chinese army, 40,000 strong, and ranked second in command of the Franco-Chinese Contingent. He was present, it is added, at no less than fifty engagements, and at the capture of twelve walled cities.

WE learn by way of Hongkong that "the crop of ice during the past season in the United States has been very short, and that the prospect of a famine in that very essential article to the comfort and health of the resident within the tropics is imminent. The American Company who supply the principal ports of Asia were only able to harvest a quantity equal to about two full cargoes, and will be compelled to draw from other sources the necessary amount to supply their Eastern customers. They do not, however, propose to increase their present rates, even if the price at home should equal the foreign quotation."

VERY satisfactory accounts have been received at Jedda of the termination of the pilgrimage to Mecca. Both amongst the devotees themselves and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood the health has been good. Amongst the caravan parties which arrived by land, there has been neither sign nor suspicion of contagious disease. The year being marked by the recurrence of the grand pilgrimage, the concourse has been enormous, the total number of visitors being calculated at two hundred thousand, as compared with one hundred and ten thousand in the preceding year. Towards the close of last March, many pilgrims were awaiting the departure of the steamers for Suez and Constantinople.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Daily News" Colonel Strachey's object in going home was to urge upon the Secretary of State for India the necessity of the Public Works Department being represented in the Indian Legislative Council. "Colonel Strachey is anxious that the abuses of the Public Works Department should be defended in Council, and he puts himself forward for an office which, probably, no other officer in India would accept. If we have no right to quarrel with the questionable ambition of Colonel Strachey, we may at least express a hope that the power for evil of a department, already too powerful, will not be augmented in the manner now proposed."

FROM the China papers we take the following items of news:—In an imperial mandate, it is ordered that steps be at once taken to bring "back to its bed" and deepen the Yellow River. It is said that coal mines are actually to be worked in the province of Chihli, and that engines for pumping out water and raising coal are being constructed at the Tientsin arsenal. The American barque Parsee (Captain Soule) has been wrecked off Chimmo Bay, the captain and crew having been taken on to Swatow by H. M. gunboat Bouncer. Another case of piracy on a North German schooner has taken place in near and uncomfortable proximity to the Hongkong harbour. Steps to stop this are being taken The steamer Prince Kung went ashore on Crab Island, some 15 miles north of Sharp Peak, in a dense fog and became a total wreck. Captain Brown and crew reached Foochow on 27th March, much exhausted. The Naval Court of Inquiry decided that the loss was caused by Charles Brown, only mate, who is a German and held no certificate.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL FENWICK.

WE regret to learn from the Nagpore paper, of the sudden death of Brigadier-General Fenwick, Commanding the Nagpore Force, Kamptee. The General, who was proceeding on duty to Bangalore, left Nagpore by Friday morning's mail train in perfect health and spirits, and expired at one o'clock on Saturday morning from heat apoplexy at Bhosawul. His remains were taken to Nagpore by the down passenger train, and thence to Kamptee, where they were to be interred on Sunday morning with military honours.

SPORT.

A SHOOTING party, consisting of Mr. Sheppard, Major Coles, Major Sheppard, and Mr. W. J. Addis, having been formed for the purpose of hunting certain tigers said to be in the jungles near Gorebunder, the last mentioned gentleman was on his way in a boat to the rendezvous on Thursday night, when towards daylight his attention was aroused to what sounded uncommonly like the roaring of tigers. The boat was steered towards the bank from which the sounds proceeded, and two tigers were found to be engaged in a desperate conflict. To seize upon his ammunition, load and fire a couple of shots, was but the work of a few moments. The bullets exasperated the animals, and set them going at each other with increased vigour, unobservant of their enemy. Two more shots were fired, when the tigers rolled over, recovered themselves, and bounded off in opposite directions. Mr. Addis followed on foot, and discovering one of them lying bleeding, succeeded in lodging another bullet in him. The jungle was dense, and finding it imprudent to venture alone, Mr. Addis sent off for his friends, who shortly after arrived with a large number of beaters. It was thought wise, however, not to follow up the wounded animals in such impenetrable jungle, and as it is believed they are mortally wounded, shikarries have been left to watch the locality.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Red Sea.*)

PARIS, 9TH MAY.

The result of the Plebiscitum so far shows 7,105,000 yeas and 1,415,000 noes; 1½ million abstained from voting.

ITALY.

The Republican band at Calanzaro have defeated and dispersed the Greeks (query troops.)

LONDON, 9TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Dhollera 9 7/16d.

The Bombay Mail of the 17th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

SUEZ, 9TH MAY.

The steamers Milbanke and Fire Queen have entered the Suez Canal.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT GALLE.

GALLE, 9TH MAY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh landed here last evening and met with a warm reception. The Duke had a pleasant trip to Trincomallee, and killed one and wounded two elephants, as well as some other game.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 10th May, 5-30 P.M.—H. Ms. Galatea sailed for Mauritius.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 10th May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 91.

CARWAR, 10th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·190.

CANNANORE, 10th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 83, barometer 29·890.

MANGALORE, 10th May, 12 noon.—Weather fine, thermometer 88.

TUTICORIN, 10th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, strong westerly winds, thermometer 91, barometer 29·78.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 9th May, 11 P.M.; via Russia, 9th May, 11 P.M.. From Europe, via Turkey, 9th May, 7-20 P.M.; via Russia, 9th May, 12-25 P.M. From America, via Russia, 10th May, 12-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—10TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 9th May, 8-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 55 minutes.

Via Russia, 9th May, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 6 hours 57 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th May, 11-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 9th May, 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 12 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th May, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th May is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee to Bombay	1 25	0 1
,, Calcutta	14 19	0 38
,, Madras	2 0	0 10
,, Galle	16 1	11 42

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC'S first Popular Concert takes place we may remind our readers, to-night.

CONCERT AND READINGS.—We would call attention to the programme of Music and Readings to be given to-morrow in aid of the Indo-British Institution.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined a butcher named Soobhan Bhicka in the sum of Rs. 25, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment, for having in his possession false weights.

THE CASE OF JAMES STAPLES.—On Monday the Chief Magistrate committed James Staples, a passenger clerk employed in the firm of Messrs. Kunkler Preiswerck and Co., to take his trial at the Court of Petty Sessions, for criminal breach of trust, as a servant, of Rs. 680.

A SAILOR BOY FLOGGED.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Edward Moore, a sailor boy, aged about fourteen years, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Alfred Clarke, master of the ship British Empire. The charge was laid under section 37 of Act 13 of 1856. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Luckmidas Hurridas, Toolseydas Hemraj, and Sewdeyal Purdasee, were charged, at the instance of Dyall Comersee, with criminal trespass and assault. The evidence against the second and third defendants not being satisfactory, they were ordered to be discharged. The first defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 100, and was bound over to keep the peace.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The 21st Regimemt N.I. is to furnish a complete company as a guard of honour, with drums, fifes and regimental colours, under the command of a British officer, to parade at the Apollo Bunder, on the arrival of His Excellency Baron Pestano, the retiring Governor General of Portuguese India. A salute of seventeen guns is to be fired from the saluting battery when His Excellency lands. He comes by the s.s. Earl Canning.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 437. Of these, 259 were Hindoos, of whom 157 were males; 39 Mussulmans, 19 being males; 131 Parsees, 58 being males; 5 Christians, 2 being males; and 3 of other castes, all being children. With regard to ages there were 117 under ten years of age, 58 under twenty, 192 between twenty and forty, 66 between forty and sixty, and 4 upwards of sixty. Out of the 437 patients treated 229 were cured, 163 absented, and 45 are remaining under treatment.

HORSES for the races are beginning to go into a little stronger work, though but a few of any great merit are present. We are glad to learn that Chapman, who received rather a nasty fracture some few days ago with one of Ally Asker's greys, is improving and will soon be at work again.—*Bangalore Herald, May 5.*

THE following vessels arrived in Kurrachee harbour on the 3rd and 4th instant:—May 3rd—The ship Isabella, 733 tons, J. C. Reid, master, from London, with a general cargo. Passenger—Mr. Fitzpatrick. May 4th—Ship Pontiac, 1,047 tons, H. Finlay, master, from Bombay, in ballast, to load for Marseilles. The ship Marinus, 512 tons, G. B. Auglini, master, from Bombay, in ballast, to load for Marseilles. Ship Chatham, 495 tons, H. D. Roe, master, from London, general cargo. Passengers—Mrs. Roe and child. Spoke the s. s. Milbanke, from Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal, 23rd April 1870, about 100 miles off Socot

Matey, and which discovered the real means by which the result of the arbitration had been arrived at, should be made known. Accordingly Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, on the following day, the 14th April, addressed a letter to a local journal, the *Dnyan Prakash*, in which he reproduced the statements he had heard from Vyenkut Shastree Matey. The next day, Chair Shoodh Chutoordusee or 15th April, the Shunkuracharya very properly sent a person to Vyenkut Shastree Matey to ascertain from him the truth or otherwise of the statements contained in the letter published by Narayen Bapoojee Gorey. The person sent for this purpose was Cassinath Vemayek, a man, as it appears from his own deposition, of very equivocal character. This man took the written deposition of Vyenkut Shastree Matey, which is produced in evidence, and forms No. 13 of the Record. This deposition contains a simple denial by Vyenkut Shastree of having made the statements ascribed to him by Narayen Bapoojee Gorey. The following day, the 16th April, there was circulated a printed proclamation under the signature of Vyenkut Shastree Matey, not only denying the truth of the statements ascribed to him by Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, but asserting that the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association had published in the *Dnyan Prakash* of the 14th April, under the signature of Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, statements regarding him in every respect false, and that no one should place any confidence in those who speak or print things of their own invention. This proclamation was widely circulated and reproduced in the public journals. On the following day there was a very large public meeting convened by the Shunkuracharya for the purpose of publicly delivering the decision of the arbitrators. Gunnesh Shastree Malwunkur was appointed by the Shunkuracharya to read the printed decision. Having performed the duty thus involved on him, he further read, without authority from the Shunkuracharya, who was president of the meeting, the letter of Narayen Bapoojee Gorey in the *Dnyan Prakash*, and the printed proclamation signed by Vyenkut Shastree Matey. After reading these documents, he added comments on the letter, and in the course of his public address said, that Narayen Bapoojee's name being Gorey (white) should rather be Kaley (black), and he explained this by adding, that Narayen Bapoojee Gorey had published what was false, and had committed a dishonest and base deed. The statements contained in the printed proclamation, signed by Vyenkut Shastree Matey, and publicly read by Gunnesh Shastree Malwunkur, in a large assembly, with additional imputation of his own concerning Narayen Bapoojee Gorey, were considered by the latter defamatory of himself and of the association to which he belonged; and he accordingly, on the part of himself and of the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association instituted this criminal prosecution against Vyenkut Shastree Matey and Gunesh Shastree Malwunkur, for defamation of character.

(TO BE CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.)

MORE USELESS BARRACKS.

Last year, the church of Jubbulpore having collapsed in consequence of faulty construction and the bad materials used, it was determined to blow it up altogether. The same fate has now overtaken the Artillery barracks at that station; for so dangerous have they become through the numerous cracks that have shown themselves in these buildings that it has been decided to blow them up also. It is after this pleasant fashion that the Public Works Department disposes of two and a half lakhs of rupees. No wonder deficits should become chronic.—*Central India Times*, May 7.

THE LAW AFFECTING HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A decision has lately been given by the High Court N. W. P. which we notice on account of its importance to the public at large and to Benedicts in particular. An opinion pretty generally prevailed that if a husband cried down his wife's credit by a public advertisement (she at the time having left his protection) he would notwithstanding be liable for any debts that she might contract. It has however been ruled otherwise by the above court, which has declared that when a wife is living apart from her husband, she then takes a position similar to that of an agent, and, as in the case of the latter, if an advertisement be published withdrawing that agent's credit the principal is no longer responsible, so also, a husband advertising in like manner with regard to his wife cannot be held liable for her debts.—*Central India Times*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

An accident by which a sportsman lost his life in the Moo forests of Mandalay, is reported from Burmah. A Mr. P. Cologreedy out elephant shooting, was seized by one that took him up in his trunk and dashed him against a tree, killing him on the spot of course.

The approaching foot race between Corporal Ward of the Lancers, and Private Chambers of the Fusiliers, is creating a little excitement in the respective corps. The race is to be run this day week, and, from the appearance of the men, will be a close one—both are doing their preliminary work well, and whoever "tapes" first will have to go in style.—*Bangalore Herald*, May 5.

Mr. F. Jordan, who has for the last eight years held office in the Postal Department of the Central Provinces as Superintendent of Mails, and for a short time as Officiating Chief Inspector of Post Offices, is now about taking leave to Europe. As the appointment Mr. Jordan has held now lapses in the Central Provinces on account of the completion of the through line to Bombay, he will probably not return to us; but will be provided for elsewhere.—*Central India Times*, May 7.

MRS. MANNING'S ANCIENT INDIA.

The present number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an appreciative critique upon Mrs. Manning's work upon Ancient India, which is, in fact, a summary of the results of the labors of Sanskrit scholars, but neither superficial nor ponderously erudite. This authoress, as it seems to us, has followed a wiser course than Mr. Talboys Wheeler, devoting more attention to Sanskrit plays than was done by that justly esteemed author. Whether Sanskrit plays were originally suggested by the Greek plays acted at the court of Bactrian kings, or whether they are an indigenous development arising out of a religious service, as was the case with the Greek and the English drama, we have no hesitation in saying that they are very interesting reading, and throw a great deal of light upon the social customs of the Hindoos. The sacred cow does not play so tedious and interminable a part in them as that useful animal does in too many of the poems, and one's mind is not kept on the strain by metaphysical and grammatical allusions. The picture they give us of Ancient India is, on the whole, a very pleasing one. Mrs. Manning has only selected for analysis some few of the dramas, confining herself to those translated by Mr. Wilson and Dr. Taylor. Is there no abundant room, by the way, for an antiquarian novel on this subject, describing the life of an Indian prince much in the same way as Bekker's Charicles describes the life of an ancient Greek. If the author happened to be himself a learned Sanskrit scholar he might display his knowledge in notes carefully placed at the end of the book, to be read or not at pleasure. The plays are chiefly valuable for the history of what Mrs. Manning calls Mediæval India.

There can be no doubt that in those days India was a very different country from what it is now. It abounded in princes, who, to a warlike and chivalrous character, added a generosity and clemency which has become obsolete since the Mahommedan conquest. This is admirably exemplified in the account of the Horse Sacrifice, which is given in a play of Bhavabhuti, which Mrs. Manning unaccountably neglects. As an Irishman trails his coat along the ground, and requests his friends to give him an excuse for a good fight by charitably treading on the tail of it, so these Indian kings were accustomed to let loose a horse followed by a considerable army, which was ready to avenge on the spot any injury or insult offered to the animal. It is obvious that this institution was admirably calculated to produce a free fight that would have charmed the heart of the most bellicose Tipperary boy. In the play in question Rama has let loose a horse, followed by his nephew with a large host. In its wanderings it comes near a hermitage in which one of Rama's sons is being educated in ignorance of his parentage. The young gentleman, feeling himself insulted, immediately has the horse driven off with clods of earth, and a combat takes place, which is put an end to by the arrival of Rama himself. The joy which these warriors testify in meeting each "a foeman worthy of his steel," and the generous ardour with which they exchange their hostile attitude for friendship, show that in Mediæval India the military caste, at any rate, were animated by a spirit not unworthy of Godfrey of Bouillon. It is edifying also to observe that they had as much reverence for the Church as was displayed by the first Crusaders.

No reader of Mrs. Manning's book can fail to observe that women were treated with much more respect in India before the Mahommedan conquest than they are supposed to be now. The same words are used of mothers which are used of spiritual preceptors. Some of our great Sanskrit scholars have been led away by cynical denunciations of the fair sex found in law books and in the works of philosophers who, from Solomon downwards, have always had a turn for abusing the illogical sex. Mrs. Manning, as might be expected, brings out in the clearest light the high social position conceded to women in Ancient and Mediæval India.

If in some respects the Hindoos have had scant justice done them, we cannot help thinking that in another point they have received praise which they scarcely deserve. It is commonly supposed that before we came among them, (and introduced that seductive fluid which the gods call Cognac, they were a race of tea-totallers, or rather, that India formed one vast Temperance Settlement. We are afraid that this opinion is inconsistent with the testimony of Sanskrit poetry generally, and especially of the Hindu plays. The frequent reference to spirit shops generally, the readiness which policemen, especially, exhibit to drink with prisoners as soon as they are declared innocent, and the affectionate references which the dramatists make to a suspicious fluid, in their loftiest flights of fancy, all combine to convince us that these Hindu bards lacked not altogether the inspiration of Anacreon.

Mrs. Manning has availed herself in her analyses of Hindu poems as much as possible of the spirited translations of Mr. Griffiths of Benares. Her spelling of Sanskrit words is so accurate that we suspect she knows much more of the classical language of India than she cares to acknowledge. But the book is by no means dry, in spite of its accuracy, and we can heartily commend her attractive volumes to any one who wishes to have an idea of what the Hindus were, before they were corrupted by foreign influences.—*Englishman*.

THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

A curious illustration of what has been called the "law of uncertainty" has arisen out of the Oneida collision case. Captain Eyre of the Bombay, with which steamer the Oneida "collided," was tried in open court and fully acquitted of having in the smallest degree caused the lamentable collision. A very full report of the evidence taken at the British Court of Inquiry has been published under official sanction, and the judgment of the Court, so far as relates to culpability in respect of the fact of the collision, has been universally accepted. Well, if Captain Eyre was not so far guilty, who was? We learn from a summary of Yokohama news in the *N. C. Daily News*, of "a Court Martial having been held on Lieutenant Yates, who was in charge of the Oneida when the collision with the Bombay took place. He has been honourably acquitted, but nothing of the enquiry has been published." If Captain Eyre is not guilty, as seems to be indisputably proved by evidence that has been published; and Lieutenant Yates is really deserving of "honorable acquittal;" then somebody who is dead—perished through the collision—is to blame. But we confess that we should like to read the official evidence which, in the opinion of the Court Martial, so completely exonerates Lieut. Yates. Dead men tell no tales on earth, and hence it may happen that Lieut. Yates, "who was in charge of the Oneida when the collision with the Bombay took place," may be subjected hereafter to cross-examination before a Supreme Court from which there will be no appeal. Since the above was in type we learn that the proceedings (before Admiral Rowan) consisted of little more than a repetition of the evidence given at the late enquiry by the survivors; and that at the close of the Court, it was determined to forward the evidence to Washington for consideration by the Navy Department. The whole of the survivors of the wreck have left for Washington.—*Overland China Mail*, April 19.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN CEYLON

The Duke has come and gone (says the *Colombo Bi-monthly Examiner* of the 3rd May) and though he has not yet altogether quitted our shores, the reaction from the excitement caused by his stay in our midst has already set in, and people are beginning to speculate upon the moral effects of the royal visit. We confess we are not among those who expect all sorts of impossible benefits from the visit. It is not at all likely that the fact of the Duke's partaking of the hospitalities of two native gentlemen, who are considered their social inferiors by a large section of their fellow countrymen, will operate to extinguish all caste distinctions and all caste feelings. The thing is simply absurd. . . .

The Messrs. de Soysa have done a handsome thing in entertaining a son of the Queen, and we are certain they neither missed nor regretted the absence of the first class Vellales from the entertainment. More than this, the elder Mr. de Soysa has done a still handsomer thing in giving £10,000 for the establishment of a model farm. They have both received marked honours from His Royal Highness the Duke and His Excellency the Governor in return, and their munificence and their liberality ought to be matter of pride and congratulation with all classes of their countrymen; but while giving them all the credit they have so well earned let us not import into the question speculations as to the possible influence of either act on the caste prejudices of the Singhalese.

If His Royal Highness' visit has had any effect, one way or the other, on the caste prejudices of the Singhalese, it certainly has taught a section of the European community who were too prone to copy the Singhalese first class prejudices a lesson they are not likely to forget in a hurry. These Europeans, who have ever been ready to denounce the caste system, have been the first themselves to display a new variety of it. We refer to the Kandy clique, who in the matter of entertaining the Duke at the Peradania Gardens exhibited such an amount of caste feeling as to disgust every right-thinking man with the whole proceeding. Their pride has been, if severely, yet deservedly, punished, and whether His Excellency and His Royal Highness discouraged the *fete* openly, or conveyed a private hint to that effect to the inflated promoters, it was found at last necessary to abandon the entertainment. This may have been a disappointment to the three gentlemen bent upon monopolizing all the royal smiles, but that it was so, was received by every one with undisguised pleasure. In fact, throughout the whole visit, the officials of Kandy have acted in a spirit of arrogant exclusiveness, and if His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Robinson have administered an occasional snubbing to these self-constituted leaders of society, every one is agreed that they have themselves to blame for it. This, then, we may therefore put down as one, and not the least, good resulting from the royal visit; and if it would only induce a more subdued view of their own pride of place, and a somewhat higher opinion of the merits of the large class whom the offending three have been in the habit of looking down upon, the moral influence of the visit, we would undertake to say, will be remembered, long after every other memento of the gay pageant shall have passed away.

In our notice of the Duke's sojourn among us, included in our last, we were only barely able to mention that His Royal Highness had departed for the hunting grounds of Bopatalawa. From accounts since received we learn that His Royal Highness enjoyed rare sport, more than one buck having fallen to his knife. Here, too, His Royal Highness, we are told, had to witness the infliction of a salutary lesson on a buntious young Civil Servant, who, though not of the party, yet rushed after a buck marked by the Duke and stuck him. The delinquent was soon after treated to a crop, and a throw in the stream hard by, but it appears he took it all in good part, pleased no doubt that he could serve in his own person afforded the required diversion. Then some sport. After a very successful hunt, His Royal Highness return to Kandy on the 21st, where the reception of Kandyan ladies took place at the pavilion. The garden *fete* having been abandoned, His Royal Highness came on to Colombo on the evening of the 22nd. Everything was in readiness for the laying of the foundation stone of the public market, and His Royal Highness, driving straight on from the railway station to the prepared site, performed the ceremony amid much demonstrations of loyalty. Later on in the evening, His Royal Highness attended the ball given by the Messrs. De Soysa, and subsequently expressed himself as very much pleased with the entertainment. On Saturday, His Royal Highness was entertained at dinner by the 73rd Regt., and this we believe concluded the public reception given to His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness while with us has no doubt enjoyed himself thoroughly. We have done our best to give him a reception worthy of the son of our Queen—a Queen whom every one, from the highest to the lowest, has learnt to consider as the beau ideal of a sovereign mother of her people. The Duke's visit has served to give some reality to the idea of loyalty which the less ignorant class entertained without exactly comprehending its object. Some of these, of course, refused to believe that the Prince could be the Prince; and, accustomed as they are to associate the idea of royalty with crowns and imperial purple and swords of state, the plain gentleman's dress in which the Royal Highness appeared was somewhat disappointing. However, the great affability displayed by His Royal Highness soon won all hearts, and every class of the community feels happy in the opportunity it has had of giving His Royal Highness a welcome to Ceylon.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, left Colombo in the Galatea on Monday morning, the 26th, intending to touch at the Great Basses, were His Royal Highness had been asked to lay the foundation stone of the light-house that it is intended to build there; but the sea proved so rough that the idea had to be postponed until the return from Trincomalie. His Royal Highness reached Trincomalie on the 27th, and landed in the evening, when he was received by the authorities with every possible demonstration of loyalty; and proceeded the next day to the hunting grounds of the tank country of the eastern province. We have not as yet heard of the success of the sport, but in a country teeming with game of all kind, it would not be much to predict a good bag. Besides the sport, His Royal Highness will see much to interest him in the ruined irrigation works which abound in the district. That district, which is now a perfect wild, tenanted by the elephant, the buffalo, the deer, the elk, and the bear, was at one time the richest in agricultural wealth. Its surplus corn fed the less wealthier districts of the north and south, but with the decay of the system of irrigation tanks which was the source of its prosperity, its population died out, and now the sole monuments of its past wealth are these ruined tanks which harbour the wild animals of the forest, and occasionally serve to attract the European sportsman to a scene replete with memories of the past, and capable of suggesting amelioration for the future.

On his return from Trincomalie, should the weather permit it, His Royal Highness will make a second attempt to land on the Great Basses, but this has become very doubtful, since yesterday the weather having changed for the worse. At any rate, His Royal Highness is expected at Galle to-morrow, and the good people of that busy little town are busying themselves in getting up a demonstration worthy of the great mail port of the East. His Royal Highness, it is also understood, will inspect the sites for the proposed breakwaters. Besides this, and a drive to Wakwalla, there is not likely to be much to attract the Prince. His stay at Galle will therefore be short, but when he finally leaves our shores, we may assure him that he carries away with him the good wishes of all classes of people in the island.

ROMANCE AND RIOT.

The Moorish community, at least the more fanatical portion, have got up quite an excitement culminating in a riot. A Singhalese young man, fisher by caste, and carpenter by trade, took lodging at a Moor woman's house, where also he was employed on some building work. The hostess had a pretty daughter who was not so strictly guarded as Moorish girls usually are, and the young carpenter did not miss any opportunity he could get, for pouring into the unsophisticated ears of the daughter of Islam his tale of love. In the course of a few months, the unholy Giaour saw that his suit prospered so well as to render it dangerous to continue it, in a place where detection day by day grew more and more imminent. He therefore proposed to the girl to cast in her lot for good or for evil with him, and quietly to elope in the orthodox style of true lovers. The girl was willing, and one dark night the guilty lovers escaped the maternal vigilance, and with the aid of the hackeries that do 8 miles an hour at 1d. per mile, found themselves in the early morning at Morottoo, the village of the young man, where he did not want friends to receive him, and if need be to protect him. When the old mother got up in the morning, she missed her daughter, and with her the carpenter youth. The alarm was given, all the Moormen in the neighbourhood assembled, and while some advised to let the perverse creature go and be blessed, others quoted the Koran and declared that nothing short of the blood of the guilty pair could wash away the foul stain cast upon the faith and the followers of the Prophet. Scouts were sent off in different directions to ascertain the whereabouts of the runaways, and affidavits were sworn and warrants taken out, but to no purpose. At last the machinery of the Supreme Court was put in motion, and a writ of Habeas Corpus taken, upon which the lovers were brought into Court. The Court sat and heard counsel and postponed judgment more than once, but the demonstration got up by the fanatic Moors in the Court premises, pretty plainly indicated the kind of treatment the girl was likely to meet with at the hands of her infuriated co-religionists. The Judges therefore decided to discharge the Habeas, and allowed the girl to go wherever she pleased. The moment this was known, about 1,000 Moormen assembled near the Maradahe Police Barracks, and commenced to smash in the doors and windows with bricks and stones, preliminary to a rescue. There were only some half a dozen constables on duty, and these and the Inspector General were attacked with stones, but the alarm was spread before the rioters could accomplish their object, and a large body of constables and volunteer Singhalese having come in, drove the rioters from the ground. Some of them sought refuge in the lake, and others took sanctuary in the mosque opposite the barracks, where they were followed and dragged forth, not however without inflicting much unnecessary damage on the furniture of the mosque. The riot has now ended, and the Moormen have regained their proper senses. Judicial proceedings have been instituted against the rioters, and the ring-leaders identified.—*Colombo Examiner*, May 3.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Our recent article on the failure of Missions in India has called forth a number of letters showing that we have at least succeeded in rousing attention to the question of the progress of the gospel in this country by means of missionary agency. . . .

Those interested in prolonging the discussion will not be slow to remark that the baptisms so triumphantly quoted by our censor are chiefly those of the infants of native Christians—converts in spite of themselves; that the only visible progress made is among the residents of Southern India and scattered aboriginal tribes, while the teeming millions of Hindoos and Mussulmans around us remain unaffected: that the converts are mostly the poorest and most degraded of humanity, and, as such, naturally most open to the appeal of the substantial comfort with which the missionary's teachings are introduced; and that, while the educated and intellectual among the natives are roused to the loftiest efforts in the tenets of the Brahmo Somaj, the Christian faith hardly draws a listener from their ranks. We, however, do not purpose continuing a discussion upon which indeed we are doubtfully wise in ever having entered. But let us not be misunderstood. We have freely recognized the desirableness of Christianity as the universal creed, even on the low ground of political expediency, and we are far from wanting in sympathy with its apostles. Their ranks have numbered men whose piety, devotion and learning are not among the least enduring records of our rule, and such men they number still. But so long as missionary bodies invite criticism by sowing broadcast their reports, and those reports disclose much the same results as now, so long will they be told that such results are lamentably disproportioned to their enormous cost in labour, money and human life, and, judging them calmly, reasonably, kindly even, we see no reasons for retracting the opinions we have already, so distinctly, expressed.—*Pioneer*.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER SURVEY

Colonel Johnstone, in charge of the North-West Frontier Survey, is indefatigable in the interests of science. He has often in former years daringly ventured beyond our border to the summit of some hill and sketched the surrounding country, and often has he had to retreat with his task half finished to prevent a capture which the Pathan drum and gathering clan threatened. This season he has been more successful than usual. During the greater part of April, accompanied by his plucky subordinate Scott, he has been out daily, generally on peaks just outside our border and over-looking independent territory; from the exit of the Swat river from the hills, to the Khyber pass near Jamrud, he found no opposition, as between the Swat and Cabul rivers the Chiefs of the country bordering British territory have had "jaghees" bestowed on them. These Chiefs are all Momunds, and were ever our inveterate foes. While we attacked Ambeyla in 1863, the Momunds attacked the fort of Shab-kadr, and among others killed Lieutenant Bishop, of Probyn's Horse, who led a charge against them. The late Major James, shortly after the submission of their chiefs, invited them in and asked them what their reasons were for being so turbulent; their reply was, their hills were barren and produced them but little, and that they had for ages subsisted by plundering the fertile lowlands. The British Government gave them grants of land on the plains at the foot of their hills, and since then all is quiet: their country is easy of access and has kafilah routes right through to Jellalabad. One column of General Pollock's army of retribution returned from Cabul through the portion of Momund territory known as Gandao.

Further on, Colonel Johnstone climbed a peak overlooking the Khyber Pass, and wonderful to relate, Khyberees carried the instruments up and returned with them, because the survey khulasiies were tired and fagged. During the same month Colonel Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur, and the Hon'ble Major Bourke, took a ride up the Khyber and visited one of the villages; the "warriors" were away fighting some neighbouring village; Colonel Pollock's companion wanted to creep into one of the under-ground abodes of these people, but Colonel Pollock dissuaded him from it as even the women might turn on him if he did so.

South of the Khyber the Afridis are still hostile. Here Colonel Johnstone had to content himself with observations taken within British territory, and when on the last day he did attempt to climb a hill, the ridge of which divided British from Afridi territory, his party, while within British territory, was saluted with puffs of smoke and cracking of matchlocks from every knoll and bush in front; the men of Janikhor did not approve of Colonel Johnstone's visit, so he retired without any harm being done, although the bullets fell thick. Since then the chiefs have requested Colonel Johnstone to visit them, and promised him good treatment if he would do so; a native surveyor was dispatched, who visited the village and was allowed to complete his work unmolested.

Colonel Johnstone closed his season's work by forming one of a party at a breakfast given in honour of his subordinate, Scott. Besides these two most concerned, there were present, Colonel Pollock, and the other civil functionaries of the Peshawur district. After the breakfast the sword voted to Scott by the Punjab Government last year was presented with a short appropriate speech; a pointed reference was made to the fact that the description of the reward depended on the quality of the individual honoured; often, as in the case of medals, the deserving were rewarded equally with the undeserving; special rewards, such as titles, &c., were given to officers and heads of departments. The inference drawn being that his position made his gallantry the more conspicuous and creditable, and that he was receiving honour sufficient for the occasion. The sword is a handsome article made under the superintendence of Major Paget while he was at Paris; it has a guilt handle and mountings, white seal skin scabbard, and has inscribed on one side of the blade—"Presented to George Batley Scott, Revenue Survey Department, by the Punjab Government, for gallantry on the N. W. Frontier."—*Pioneer*.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide (the Princess of Teck) has been pleased to appoint Colonel James T. Airey, C.B., to be Controller of the Household and Equerry to her Royal Highness.

Want to Know.—A prisoner, when called upon by the magistrate for his defence, said, "I've ordered a lawyer for to-morrow, and I hope your worship will be so good as to put it off till he comes." "Why, what can your lawyer say about it?" "That's what I don't know, your worship," said the prisoner.

AN INDIAN CLERGYMAN ON HIS DEFENCE.

IS DANCING IMMORAL?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

Had the injustice done me by the ten gentlemen, whose memorial is subjoined, affected me only in a private capacity, it might perhaps have been well to have borne it uncomplainingly. As however it affects my public character as a teacher of religion, and is a slight cast upon me when as a minister of Christ I am discharging the necessary but difficult duty of rebuking some of the worst tendencies of the age, I do not think it well for myself, or for the ministry to which I am called, that I should suffer it to pass without an appeal from it to the judgment of Christian public opinion.

I therefore after much deliberation send you a correspondence which I have been fully authorized to publish.

I append to it some notes on the memorial, and on a letter of mine to the Bishop. To this I add a letter which the Archdeacon of Calcutta permits me to publish.

Through your kindness the public have already been enabled to form an opinion of the sermon. I ask them now to judge whether the ten gentlemen who have attacked it and the preacher have used fair and honorable weapons; and whether coming forward with a grave charge against a clergyman which they acknowledge to be likely to *injure* him, they have acquitted themselves in a way which entitles them to the approbation of fair, candid, justice-loving Englishmen.

W. W. Phelps, Senior Chaplain.

Meean Meer, 30th April 1870.

Memorial to the Bishop of Calcutta.

Lahore, 1st January 1870.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

My Lord,—The undersigned members of the Murree congregation, beg herewith to submit the papers marginally noted,* and to solicit your Lordship's attention to the following observations as to the circumstances which have given rise to their publication. As it appears to us that not only a great scandal has been occasioned, but that the characters and conduct of some of us have been publicly impugned, we believe that your Lordship will feel that we are right in referring the matter to ecclesiastical authority rather than by entering upon a discussion in the public prints.

2. The sermon to which reference was made was preached at Murree on the Sunday morning following a ball given by Colonel and Mrs. Miller to almost the entire station; similar entertainments had been given by Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Black, and in former years by Mrs. Probyn. The attack assumed therefore a very personal character, and a most painful feeling was created, the general impression being that the preacher intended to denounce as sinful an amusement which almost every member of his congregation regarded as innocent, and even to call in question the purity of mind of any woman who indulged in it. The vehemence of Mr. Phelps's delivery no doubt added emphasis to the language employed and deepened the painful impression occasioned by the suggestion of indelicacy and impropriety as connected with an amusement in which almost every lady present indulged, was the more acutely resented from the fact that the accusation was made in the presence of all the soldiers then stationed at Murree and attending the church parade; the feeling at any rate was strong and almost universal. Mr. Probyn, who expostulated with Mr. Phelps before leaving the church, and Colonel Miller who did the same on a subsequent occasion, certainly did no more than express the surprise and indignation with which throughout the entire community, with scarcely one exception, the sermon was regarded. In our opinion, we believe that it would have been difficult for any man in the same time to have given deeper pain, roused stronger feeling and more generally have alienated the goodwill of his congregation.

3. Several of us discussed at the time what was the right course to pursue, and a memorandum of complaint to your Lordship was prepared. We felt that it was a matter the discussion of which in the newspapers was on every ground objectionable, on the other hand reluctance was felt to injure a man who it was understood was about to leave the province, and it was resolved to address to the minister direct privately, a private letter not certainly in good taste, but by no means exaggerating the resentment generally felt, appeared in one paper, it gave rise however to no discussion, and it was believed that the matter was at an end.

4. Some weeks later there appeared in the columns of a Lahore paper the letter No. 3, this letter though purporting to come from the gentleman who signed it, was we have reason to believe written by Mr. Phelps himself, who solicited their signature to his own composition as a favour. The letter at any rate does not in our opinion describe with any approach to correctness, the proceedings originally created by his sermon, and the criticism on the circumstances of the publication which appeared in the *I. P. O.* (No. 5) seems to us on the whole to be a fair one; at any rate the initiative was taken by Mr. Phelps.

5. The publication of the sermon in the *Delhi Gazette* No. 3, with comments, seemed to be another indication of Mr. Phelps's wish not to let the discussion rest. It failed however to do more than provoke a single paragraph in the Lahore newspaper No. 5.

6. We had no intention whatever of taking action in the matter till the publication of the letter signed A. Layman in the *Delhi Gazette* of 16th December (No. 4), in which Mr. Probyn and Colonel Miller's names are brought forward and in which their expostulations with Mr. Phelps are somewhat vehemently denounced as improper, vexatious and impertinent.

7. We offer no remarks on the style and temper of A Layman's letter. But as it directly impugns the conduct of some of us, and as we all know in fact that Mr. Probyn and Colonel Miller's proceedings were neither improper, vexatious nor impertinent, and since Mr. Phelps and his friends seem determined not to let the subject rest, we think it best to lay the whole matter before your Lordship for such action as you may consider the case to call for.

8. We can only add in conclusion that we believe the effect of Mr. Phelps's proceedings to have been disastrous to the peace and goodwill of the community, to his influence as a clergyman and so far to the interests of religion. Some of those whom he most clearly attacked would be among the most ready supporters of any good and useful scheme and of any chaplain who discharged his duties in a reasonable, decent and temperate manner. We trust therefore that your Lordship may think well to issue such orders on the subject as may guard against the repetition of proceedings calculated in so many ways to give pain and to do harm.

L. Probyn, Civil Service.
S. A. Abbott, Major-General.
H. N. Miller, Lieut.-Colonel.
R. Topham, Captain, 16th B. C.
G. C. Ross, Captain, 16th B. C.
A. W. Becher, Lieut., 16th B. C.
P. Lambert, Captain, R. E.
M. Younghusband, Colonel.
S. Black, Major.
H. S. Cunningham.

Mr. Cunningham appends to his name this note:—

"I did not come to Murree till the Monday following the sermon referred to, and can therefore only speak to the general impression produced by it, which is I think truly described in the memorial.—H. S. C."

On receiving this letter the Bishop wrote to me and informed me that my sermon had been appealed against, and requested me to mention any particular circumstances that might have led to my preaching it. He did not however send me then a copy of the memorial, which I have only received since the decision. Neither did the memorialists furnish me with a copy. I wrote the Bishop a long letter of explanation, accompanied by a sermon I preached on the Sunday next to that on which I preached on amusements. This second sermon had no particular reference to gaiety, its subject being the Pastor's warrant for plain-speaking and for rebuking on fit occasions.

The Bishop's Letter to the Rev. W. W. Phelps.

Calcutta, 22nd February 1870.

Rev. J. Phelps,

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Having perused your two sermons and the newspaper correspondence, as well as the appeal of the gentlemen against your first sermon forwarded to me by Mr. Probyn, I wish at once to say that there is nothing in their appeal, or in the whole matter, calling for any judicial sentence on my part. The gentlemen who signed the memorial have however a right to ask for my opinion which I have given them in the letter to them, the copy of which is enclosed.

In your second sermon you speak of the rights and duty of the clergyman to warn and rebuke. I do not think that any one would *for a moment* question the right and duty when the circumstances require it. This is the question which you seem to me to have overlooked, or taken for granted.

It seems to me that you have no right to denounce the immorality of dancing, or the load of debt incurred through it, in such sweeping terms as you have used. It seems also to me that the indignation of the gentlemen who were provoked by your sermon was natural, as both they and their wives are of such a character as to refute your theory.

I give you credit for zeal, but cannot think that it was tempered by discretion.

You quote the collect of St. John Baptist's day, but you seem to me to forget that it is vices which we pray that God's ministers may boldly denounce, not such amusements as are justly held innocent and lawful.

In conclusion, while I shall always be thankful for outspoken sincerity and truth, I earnestly recommend to you that meekness of wisdom without which at the best "we know not what spirit we are of."

I trust that there may be no further correspondence in the papers, and that this painful but rather ludicrous business may here terminate.—I remain, yours truly in Christ,

R. Calcutta.

The Bishop's Letter to Mr. Probyn.

February 22, 1870.

Leslie Probyn, Esq.

Dear Mr. Probyn,—I had to write to the Rev. J. Phelps and receive his answer before I could reply to the memorial forwarded by you and signed by you and by other gentlemen of high station and character with respect to a sermon preached at Murree by Mr. Phelps. There has therefore been an unavoidable interval of time before the despatch of my answer.

There does not seem to me anything in the sermon of a personal and therefore libellous character, or anything which requires a judicial sentence.

Mr. Phelps's idea of the immorality of dancing seems to me absurd, and the mention of the probable inability of the husband to meet their wives' milliners' bills impertinent. But if in Mr. Phelps's opinion there had been an excess of gaiety and amusement, he had a right to express that opinion. I confess that my high regard for your character and for that of the gentlemen who have subscribed the memorial, makes me enter into the feelings of indignation which followed on the occasion. These it appears that you made known to him yourselves with sufficient distinctness. I do not think therefore that any further interference or action on my part is unnecessary, especially as Mr. Phelps has now left Murree, except that I should inform both you and Mr. Phelps of my opinion of his sermon and of my regret that he preached it in the language which he employed. I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Phelps, as I do a copy of this letter to him.—I remain, your obedient servant in Christ,

R. Calcutta.

P.S. I trust that no further correspondence may appear in the newspapers.

The Rev. W. W. Phelps's Reply to the Bishop.

Meean Meer, March 10, 1870.

My Lord,—In acknowledging a copy of the memorial containing the charges, or rather attempts at charges, made against me by a few members of my late congregation, I must express my regret that I did not receive it before writing my letter of explanation. That letter was written very much in the dark, as I did not know definitely what had been said against me. I must, my Lord, protest against the injustice of my not having been furnished with a statement of the charges before your Lordship gave your decision. This is contrary to custom in such cases, and very detrimental to the accused party.

It seems too late to reply to that strange, illogical document now. I am happy to find that no attempt is made to adduce a single passage from my sermon in support of the accusations made; but instead of this, my accusers fall back on their own guesses as to what my intentions were, on general rumours, fancies, and impressions which were as likely to be wrong as right, especially when an Ephesian clamour arose on account of an attack made on a favourite amusement. The memorialists ask your Lordship to reprove me, not for anything I have *said*, but for sermons, (the number they greatly exaggerate) were offended. Surely Mr. Cunninghan at least might have taught his brother-memorialists, that when an accusation is brought against any one, facts, not supposed intentions, must constitute the evidence on which the charge is to be supported.

I need not further advert to a document which does not seem to have had much weight with your Lordship, for from your letters to me and to Mr. Probyn, you seem rather to rely on the station and character of my opponents, than on the strength of their facts, or the cogency of their reasoning.

On those two letters I hope I may be permitted with all deference to make a few remarks.

Considering my long standing as a chaplain, and the good repute in which, I trust I may say, I have stood, I regard your Lordship's censure as very severe, the more so as it is a published censure, for by sending to the memorialists a copy of the letter addressed to me which they can circulate in Meean Meer and elsewhere, you have virtually published the reproof. I regret to be compelled to complain of your Lordship's censure as unjust, the harsh terms of "hard" and "unsympathizing" being applied by you, not to words I uttered but to shamefully false misrepresentations of my words by the *Indian Public Opinion*. A writer in that paper speaking of my sermon said—*He said balls invariably led to illicit intrigues*. Your Lordship discharged. Your Lordship takes this as having been uttered by me and censures it. Now I did not say husbands could not pay their wives' milliners' bills or any other bills, but I did speak of extravagance and debt as following excessive amusement. Neither did I speak of the "*immorality of dancing*," but I condemned the modern ball with its bad accompaniments. And I did not apply to it the term "immoral." The terms "*impertinent*" and "*absurd*" being thus applied to words I did not utter, your Lordship will, I trust, on this explanation being made, generously recall them.

I am much pained that you should, by endorsing Mr. Probyn's and Colonel Miller's rude affront, for it was this and not an "*expostulation*," as they have most untruthfully designated it, by your own actions in such a degrading position, exposing them to rude personal interferences from any layman who may dislike their doctrines, their ritual, or themselves. As I distinctly informed you what was the nature of Colonel Miller's, not *expostulation* but *insult*, and mentioned that among other things, he accused me of having been to low haunts myself, I must express my pain and surprise that your Lordship should have approved that gentleman's conduct and "*entered into*" his feelings of "indignation." And I must express further regret, that by taking no notice of my full letter of explanation of Murree gaiety, you have disregarded my testimony as to what passed under my own eyes, and what I might be expected to be well informed about. You say the high character of the memorialists confutes my theory about the evils of the modern ball. You seem to forget that they were but a very small part of my flock, and that if *they* derived no injury to mind, body or estate from these frequent midnight excitements, many other members of my flock might derive much harm from them. Ten sober parishioners would be no refutation of a clergyman's sermon against drinking to excess.

I do not quite understand what your Lordship means by the *judicial sentence* which in one part of your letter you say you will not inflict because I do not deserve it, and from which in another part you say you exempt me because Mr. P. and Colonel M. have expressed their indignation to me "*with sufficient distinctness*." If your Lordship has committed a "*judicial sentence*," which I imagine could not be inflicted except by a court sitting in judgment, you have at all events uttered a severe Episcopal rebuke.

I can honestly say I felt from knowledge which of course your Lordship could not have, not being in Murree, that the time had come for my protest, and my conscience approves me for having uttered it.

May I now earnestly request a reconsideration of the matter, especially as your Lordship's severest words apply to what through a mistake you thought I uttered but what I most solemnly declare I never said at all. Your Lordship will not refuse to undo an act of injustice. But if you will not do this, it is my duty to vindicate my character before the public, and I therefore ask your permission to publish the memoral, your two letters and this reply. I cannot rest under the stigma which at present attaches to my name unjustly and unfairly.—I remain, your Lordship's faithful servant in Christ,

W. W. Phelps.

P.S.—My initials are W. W. not J.

The Bishop's Rejoinder.

Calcutta, March 14, 1870.

Dear Mr. Phelps,—I have read your letter with care, but I see no reason for changing the opinion

THE PERSIAN MISSION.

MR. J. W. KAYE, of the India Office, and Sir Henry Rawlinson, were examined on April 11, before the House of Commons Select Committee on the Diplomatic Service, and gave some interesting evidence respecting the British Mission at Teheran. Mr. Kaye, after describing the circumstances relating to the transfer of the Mission to the Foreign Office, said:—

A large proportion of the business of the mission—probably three-fourths—relates to Asiatic and Oriental business. Most of the correspondence relates to Indian matters. We receive at the India Office all the letters which relate to Indian matters, and a great deal relating to Persia. A great many of the officers in the Persian Gulf area under the Indian Government, while others in Persia are not; and the consequence is that a great deal of delay takes place. There are Indian officers all round Persia, and a great deal of difficulty arises in consequence of the divided Government. A despatch has been received from the present Viceroy, Lord Mayo, pointing out the inconvenience that results from there being such a vast quantity of Indian business to be transacted with Persia, and the Government of India having no control in the matter. There is no question that a great deal of misunderstanding exists on the subject in India itself. The British trade in the Persian Gulf is very considerable. The whole expense of the Persian mission was at one time defrayed by the Indian Government, but it would not be fair to make them pay for it while the mission itself was under the control of another office. I think it extremely desirable that the appointments to that mission should be filled up by officers in the Indian service. The service would be a very popular one, and it would be a new field for Indian officers.

By Mr. Butler-Johnstone: The double departmental authority at present in Persia arises from the mixed character of the business, some being Oriental and the other portion European. At present, when Indian business is brought before the Foreign Office, it is referred to the India Office, and the reverse would be the case if the mission were retransferred. There are many questions now pending in which the dual government comes into operation. There are very often antagonistic views entertained by the two departments upon questions arising, and it is in such cases that delay occurs.

By Mr. Kinnaird: I do not think that it is advisable to transfer the mission to the Indian Government, because then it would be considered in Persia a mission not from the Sovereign but the Viceroy. I would rather that the Indian Government should pay the entire expense, and at the same time have the entire control, than that it shall not control the Persian mission at all.

By Mr. Otway: When the Indian Government appointed the head of the mission, it was considered a great prize, and public opinion was that it was in favour of Indian interests that it should be an appointment of the Indian Government. In cases of urgency the Viceroy might communicate with the minister at the court of the Shah, but he has no power to issue instructions to the minister. It is quite possible that at the time the Viceroy was writing home, highly approving of the conduct of an officer, the Foreign Office might be writing out for an explanation of his proceedings

By Mr. Rylands: I believe there have been cases in which, when the Indian Government have approved of the conduct of an officer, he has been subsequently called on by the Foreign Office to explain his conduct.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, in reply to questions put by the chairman, Mr. Bouverie, said that the reason why he resigned his post as British Minister at the Court of the Shah of Persia, when the mission was re-transferred to the Foreign Office, was because there was less freedom of action and less liberality under the Foreign Office than under the Indian Department.

In Oriental courts, and especially in the Persian Court, there was a system of making presents to the Sovereign which was absolutely indispensable if a Minister was to retain his influence at that court. The sum thus spent in presents by the English Minister was £1,500 a year. The system is acted on at the present day, and under the liberal system of the Indian Government I was in the habit of making presents to the Shah at my own discretion, and thereby gained very considerable influence with the Shah. The practice certainly tended very much to influence the conduct of the public business, and, if any political emergency had occurred, it might have been of great national importance. The power of making presents constituted most essential to the maintenance of my influence. It not only bought the goodwill of the sovereign, but fell in with the national habits, prejudices, and customs, and was felt and believed to be only what was due from a person who held the position of a Minister of a sovereign of a great State. When I found that I was no longer able to give presents, I felt that I should be unable to retain my influence, and therefore that, on public as well as private grounds, it was better that I should retire while I still held a confidential position with the Shah.

By Mr. Eastwick: There is a great difference between the administration of the mission under the Foreign Office and under the Indian Government. There is a greater liberty of action under the Indian Department. We have not to follow a dry letter of instructions like we have under the Foreign Office. When I held the office of British Minister at Teheran, the principal important business of the mission was of an Oriental description, but there were occasionally European questions of importance. The Indian business of the mission was of the greatest importance. In fact, it is only owing to the geographical position of Persia as regards India that the mission is important, for if we had no Indian possessions we need have no Persian mission. I do not know that the Persian Court would attach any importance to the fact that the Queen's envoy was accredited from one department or another, so long as he was accredited from a principal Secretary of State. There are very few matters which come before a British Minister in Persia involving discussion with European powers, and I can see no reason why an Indian officer of ability and experience should not be just as competent to deal with them as an European officer. I think young officers are more valuable for that service than Foreign Office diplomatice agents, for this reason, that they take more kindly to their duties, and are better qualified in every respect. The fact is that a young Indian officer would look favourably to being attached to that mission as a high prize, while an attaché coming from Paris or Vienna to Teheran would consider it a banishment. I do not think that it would be desirable to place the consuls in Persia under the Indian Department; there is little trade between the North of Persia and India.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, like Mr. Kaye, is of opinion that there is not only great inconvenience but great injury to the public interest arising out of a dual authority in regard to the affairs of Persia.

Not only is there a delay and complication of business, but it begets antagonism of views on questions affecting our interests. For example, if you judge by the tone of the Indian press, all proceedings in respect to the Persian Gulf are looked on in India with disfavour, as being opposed to the interest of India, whereas if they were all equally under the Indian authority it would be understood that the Governor-General would be very careful of the rights and interests of India. The constant dissatisfaction that exists must cause great injury. There are matters of great importance to India in the Persian Gulf, on which it is desirable that the Indian Government should come to a decision without delay. There is one matter particularly of importance with regard to the claims of the Shah in the Persian Gulf, and it would be far better that all these matters should be dealt with by one authority. The question of the eastern frontier is purely one for the Foreign Office. I know that when matters come home from the Persian mission affecting India, they occasion a lengthy correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Indian Department, which is naturally the cause of much delay, and which would be far better dealt with by one department, and the business would be much more efficiently done. In the event of any serious complication arising between this country and India which would necessitate a warlike demonstration, that demonstration would have to be made from India, and the same course would be taken as in the Abyssinian expedition. The Indian Government must of necessity be the executive authority to organize and supply the stores and materials for the military command, but so far as the political objects of such an expedition were concerned, the Indian authorities would take their instructions from the Foreign Office, and they would consult the Indian Department before sending out those instructions. The late war with Persia was decided on by the Cabinet at the instance of the Foreign Office, and that decision having been come to, the India Office sent out instructions to India to organize and conduct the expedition. At a later period the terms of peace were arranged with the Persian envoy by Lord Cowley with the assistance of an able Indian officer, Captain Lynch, and, as soon as the peace was signed, the India Office sent out their instructions in concert with the Foreign Office to the British Commander in Persia to stay all hostile proceedings.

In reply to other questions, Sir H. Rawlinson said:—

The officers whom the Russian Government send to Teheran have generally served in Siberia, Turkey, or some quasi-Asiatic possession of Russia bordering on Russia, and have always been men of mark.

By Mr. Otway: The advance of Russia in Central Asia would make Persia and Persian interests of much more importance than at present. There may have been some little advance in European customs and institutions of late years. When I left Persia they were at the commencement of a transition state, but I hardly think much progress has yet been made. There was a Minister from Paris when I was at Teheran. There has been one from Russia during the last thirty or forty years, but only for the last twenty years from Paris and Vienna. If differences arose between Great Britain and Russia in regard to Persia they would have to be settled by the Foreign Office, and not by the Indian Department. There is some interest at home with respect to the advance of Russia to Persia, but we should be more by way of India, and any question that arose would be more Indian than English. It would only affect England through India.

By Mr. Kinnaird: During the Persian war there is no doubt they intrigued against us to a considerable extent, and very naturally so.

By Mr. Otway: I never found the slightest difficulty in getting access to the Shah. I was admitted without the presence even of his Foreign Minister, which was a matter of great soreness with him. Of course I spoke Persian with as much ease as I do English. It was very much to the disgust of the Foreign Minister, for he found "Othello's occupation gone," but it was certainly very advantageous to the conduct of business.

By Mr. Rylands: The means of influencing a despotic government like that of Persia are wholly different to those which influence a constitutional one. Everything depends upon personal influence with the Sovereign. There is no public opinion whatever. The Sovereign of Persia is quite different to despotism of the Shah of Persia is quite different to despotism of the Shah of Persia is quite different to despotism of a Europe anything we can conceive of the despotism of a Europe Sovereign. He has no sense of responsibility whatever, and can at five minutes' notice strangle half-a-dozen of his Ministers. The knowledge of the way to deal with such a Government is not to be found in Downing-street, simply because the traditions of Downing-street run entirely in a different groove, and refer to civilized diplomacy and European missions.

By Mr. Lowther: The Shah used to take me into an inner room, and leave the Foreign Minister outside. He dared not follow me into his presence. I had a great advantage over the Foreign Minister.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VICE AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THERE are social evils which thrive by virtue of their very foulness, and social criminals who are assured a certain immunity by the very grossness of their avocations. It is pleasanter to blink a delicate question than to grapple with it, and those who are moralists by their profession are apt to still their consciences by arguing that to give publicity to certain matters is to engender or suggest a certain amount of evil. In some degree this is true, but there is a time for all things—a time to be silent, and a time to speak out; and to decide on the comparative propriety of speech or silence is among the first responsibilities of the journalist. If we feel constrained to call attention to a novel phase of immorality, it is because we believe we can offer some practical suggestions towards arresting its development, and because we can at least press the claims of the agency which is labouring assiduously to counteract it.

It can be no secret to any one in the habit of reading the police reports that a large and lucrative trade is carried on in prints and publications of the most shameless indecency. We are sorry to add that it need be as little of a secret to those who study the advertising columns of certain widely-circulated journals. It was the existence of this shameful traffic that mainly called into being the Society for the Suppression of Vice; it was to the efforts and suggestions of that society we owe the passing of the statute popularly known as Lord Campbell's Act. Previously to that, the officers of the society were met by the initial difficulty that they had no power to seize the stock in trade of dealers in obscenities. By that Act, on information upon oath before a magistrate, search-warrants could be issued for the seizure and destruction of obscene books, prints, &c., kept for the purposes of sale or publication. To a great extent the new Act answered the expectations of its authors, and it struck a heavy blow at the trade it was intended to suppress. Unfortunately, however, just as the society had begun to congratulate itself on a signal success, it found itself face to face with a new enemy. The nearly extinct trade took fresh vitality and developed itself, as we have said, in a new phase. The dealers in immoralities prostituted science to their purposes, and enlisted photography as their active ally. The old pictures were bad enough, but their very grossness and coarseness limited their sphere of evil. Innocence, or even tainted refinement, was more likely to be disgusted than attracted by the harsh idealization of the coarse fancies of a brutalized nature. It was obvious that as a rule such powers of pencil or brush as such publishers could enlist were likely to be of the very worst order; that their productions for the most part would be monstrous caricatures of nature, more likely to revolt the senses than to stimulate them. It is easy to see what a devilsend cheap photography was to these men. Given a photographer and a variety of models, and you at once have a life and a realism which appeal fatally, and sometimes under the mask of art, to the latent sensuality of human nature. You may shake off the "studies," from the simply suggestive through all degrees of the scandalous on to the diabolical. No need to risk shocking your shy clients at the outset; you feel the victim's pulse and strengthen the dose of poison until the constitution absorbs it without shock or repugnance, although all this time it is becoming tainted in every vein and fibre. It is horribly startling to reflect on the amount of corruption that must exist in all classes of society under the present apparently innocent appearance candid and decent. Unhappily this is no speculative assumption; in the necessary relation of effects to causes we have the means of just calculation. We are in possession of facts equally unquestionable and abominable, and we are indebted to the researches of the society we referred to for revelations that are shocking beyond all expression. The extent of the trade is demonstrated by the extent of the seizures that have been made without discouraging those concerned in carrying it on. If the society, labouring under the disadvantages of straitened means, as the difficulty of laying its hands on stocks that are carefully hidden out of sight, has yet succeeded in seizing 130,000 obscene pictures, 16,000 books, as many sheets of songs, and numerous other articles besides, we may form a conception of the number that must have been put in circulation. Against this constant risk of a dead loss, the dealers used to ensure themselves by the high prices they charged. In these days, whether we regard it as an advantage or not, their foul wares circulated amongst those who had the means of paying dearly for them, and the foulest was only within the reach of the youth of the richer classes of society. Now photography has popularized the trade, and increased its obscenities attempt, and but too successfully, to organize their dealings with the million. It is proved, for instance, that one of the principal offenders was in the habit of making regular circuits through the country, stopping in the principal towns, and especially at the two great universities. Photographs and stereoscopes are become constant articles of import from Germany, and numbers of Germans systematically travel the country in the trade, supplying the local dealers in the chief manufacturing and commercial towns. One of these men, who was recently convicted, declared that more than a hundred shops in the metropolis alone were supplied in this way. Among a lower class still a system of habitual *colportage* has been arranged. Women pedlars, who seek their customers among servant girls and women of the lower orders, find the sale of the most disgraceful indecencies by far the most lucrative part of their business. That once discovered, it is too evident how generally the practice is likely to be adopted; and, with the facilities it offers of cautiously making your approaches, no woman's modesty is likely to escape a perilous ordeal. She may be slightly shocked at first, but she is too likely to be demoralized at last, and subjects trembling on the brink of destruction will make their way from the servant's to the daughters of the household, and pave the road for worse. Then there is the profusion and audacity which catalogues filled with foul details or disgustingly suggestive names are put in circulation. The Society for the Suppression of Vice have had specimens of these forwarded them from members of the universities, heads of families, and chaplains in the army and navy. If in so many instances these catalogues have come into the last hands they were intended for, we may conceive how many must have been sown broadcast. The last and most atrocious novelty in this way is a circular illustrated with miniature photographs of the larger obscenities to be forwarded on application.

We have said enough—we might have spoken much more fully and plainly—to show the magnitude of the evil and the nature of the circumstances that assure us of its further progress unless we can deal with it more sharply than we have done as yet—the profits are so great and the conviction so rare. The impunities and advantages given it by the adaptation of photography must spread the depravity by which it lives, increasing every day the area for it to work in and the temptation to embark in it. We have said the convictions are rare, and we will add the penalties are small. For example, there was one notorious scoundrel who, under various names, had for long flooded the country with his advertisements and catalogues. It was easy to obtain proof of dealing; the difficulty was to connect him legally with the act of publication. For a long time it was a match between him and the society, in which he kept himself invariably beyond the reach of conviction, pursuing all the time his scandalous traffic. He was trapped at last, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. On the expiration of that term he returned forthwith to his old trade, and of course with increased caution. For very long again he was successful, but second time he was brought to justice, and on this occasion he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour, being bound over afterwards in his own recognizances in £100 for six calendar months. Now it appears to us that the infliction of one year or two years' confinement on such a culprit is a mere plaything to him. He lives by systematic moral murder, labours with approved success at demoralizing the country wholesale, and is the cause of greater depravity and misery than the whole guild of murderers convicted in the course of a year. For the single offence brough: home to him, he has committed tens of thousands of similar ones with absolute impunity. When you do catch such a wretch tripping, in the interests of the supreme safety of society you ought to make sure of him for all time to come: a hardened and persistent offender like this deserves seclusion for life. In any case he might be made to pay ruinously in purse and ignominiously in person. His infamous gains are enormous, and his detection ought to be followed by a crushing fine. It is known that at present the moderate fines inflicted are regarded as one of the incidents of the trade, and are amply covered by the high price set on the goods. If detection meant absolute ruin, with the alternative or addition of imprisonment for ten or fifteen years we should hear much less of the traffic, we may rely on it. On sentencing the scoundrel we have instanced, the judge told him very truly that he left the court with the execration of all right-minded men. Very true it was, but the consciousness of that enters for nothing in his sentence or sufferings. If the judge had had the power to order him the flogging by frequent instalments which is meted out with such excellent effect to the much more harmless garotter, he would have made much more impression upon his hardened sensibilities. We have surely told enough to make out a case for more stringent legislation and more severe penalties; but in the meantime those who become alive to the necessity for action can do no better than help the society that does much with little means.

This is an unpleasant subject no doubt, and before we leave it we must touch upon another unpleasant point. We have frequently had occasion to comment on the vicious advertisements printed by some of our contemporaries. Incredible as it may seem, some of us assist this infamous traffic by advertising it. In *Bell's Life* we find the following, about which we suppose, there can be little question:—"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Cartes-de-visit of beautiful women, 6*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; ditto exquisitely coloured, 12*s.* per dozen; ditto from life, 12*s.*, 18*s.*, and 24*s.* per dozen; stereoscopic slides from nature, 3*s.* 6*d.* each." This is succeeded by another, "The secrets of nature fully explained, stereoscopic slides from nature, 3*s* stamps;" and by a third which we decline to quote, because it is still more suggestive. Can there be any doubt of the character of these slides and the purport of these advertisements, if they are read in connection with what we have just written? In the *Sporting Gazette* we find one of the same individuals advertising, and although it must be confessed that the advertisement leaves more to the imagination, still the nature of the advertiser's business is scarcely to be mistaken. We cannot, perhaps, be all of us active in the suppression of vice; but what are we to say of journalists who lend themselves to complicity with the most infamous offenders, and help them to the publicity they flourish by?

A TRAFALGAR SQUARE DEMONSTRATION.

THERE was another "demonstration" in Trafalgar-square yesterday (April 15). It was said to represent the Society which calls itself the "Land and Labour League." Whatever it was, it was one of the most lamentable exhibitions of wildness and weakness which ever sought an open-air embodiment. A small contingent of men—perhaps a hundred—with a few dingy flags reminding one of the worst of the Fenian gatherings of a year or two since, marched up to the Nelson monument between four and five in the afternoon, preceded by a brass band playing a tune as near the "Marseillaise" as the preponderating French horns would permit of. Four or five men—leaders of the "movement"—were dragged up to the top of the pedestal, which had been for some time occupied by an ill-looking set of fellows of the baser sort, some of whom might by a stretch of the imagination be regarded as specimens of the unemployed honest labourer. The majority, it is to be hoped, were neither members nor supporters of the "League," for, although they were very quiet throughout the meeting, their general character could hardly be mistaken. Once more Sir Edwin Landseer's British lions were bestridden by the London street boy, whose rags and dirt the bright April sun searchingly displayed to the public gaze. Besides the little host who had marched from Clerkenwell, there was a miscellaneous crowd of men, women and children of the labouring as distinct from the artisan class, and adding to these the shifting passers-by, who inspected the gathering from its outposts, there was an assemblage of perhaps 300—certainly not more. The wretched two-penny-halfpenny red nightcaps which are supposed to represent Liberty were again uplifted, and from one of them a piece of rusty black crape would have streamed if there had been breeze enough. The square itself had for some time before the arrival been defiled by the St. Giles's gang, who sang semi-seditious ballads, and recited mock litanies. A couple engaged in the latter pursuit were loathsome-looking fellows, with voices that made the flesh creep, and as they outdid their comrades in blasphemy, a little knot of respectably-dressed young fellows resolved amongst themselves to introduce them to one of the fountain basins, and soundly ducked they would have been had not an elderly gentleman recommended the indignant citizens not to place themselves within the meshes of the law by meddling with such vagabonds. Their printed trash was too stale to secure many purchasers, and they slunk away before the meeting was over. Mr. Odger, who had been announced as a speaker, did not appear, nor did one of the class of whom that gentleman is chief. The speakers were of a very inferior type. Their remarks were received with the utmost indifference, unless they breathed threatenings and slaughter. The chairman introduced the business in a rambling, but tolerably intelligent speech, dwelling upon the distress that exists, and making a point of reminding his hearers that what the meeting wanted was, not to insist upon the Government carrying out the whole programme of the Land and Labour League, but merely to do something to help the unemployed. The correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, wherein the right hon. gentleman, while declining to receive a deputation, promised to give his careful attention to any communication made to him, was read. The most successful thing the chairman said was, that as the Premier could find time to receive deputations of licensed victuallers and other interests, whose business it is to make the working man worse than he is," he ought to have continued, "in the interests of humanity," to receive the Leaguers. The next speaker adopted a less modest course. He declared that it was wrong to hold land as private property. He boldly asserted that every penny taken for rent was downright robbery. Encouraged by the faint cheers that arose in divers places, he then advanced a little further, and intimated that landlords were "not only robbers, but murderers and thieves." He referred to them afterwards in the milder character of "vampires." Entering into the intricacies of the land question, he honestly assured the listeners that "we don't want to pull out a long knife and take the land away by the same process as they (the landlords) got it; we mean to do it by moral means." This intimation, which though take it by moral means." This intimation, which though meant in the whole peaceful in intention, was uttered with warlike gesture and tone, did not please a gentleman apparently of the "navvy" profession, who laconically shouted "or anyhow." The orator next ventured upon a dissertation upon Good Friday, looking at it from a landlord point of view. "Many of 'em," he said, or rather shrieked, "have been on their knees to-day to thank God for a Saviour. He has been a saviour to them, not to us. Why, if he came back again to overturn the money-changers, they'd crucify Him just as t'others did; any way, they'd lock Him up." The speaker got, by-and-bye, to the Irish question, protesting that if he were a Fat he would be a worse Fenian than ever. The rest of the speech was simple raving against all authority and government. Rough as the audience was, they gave this "friend of the people," as he called himself, the coldest encouragement. There were a few other speeches, but they were not distinguished by the vigour of the foregoing, although they all evinced original ideas on the rights of property. At length a resolution was adopted to this effect:—That the distress so general amongst the industrial classes ought to receive prompt attention in the application of remedial measures; that the steady decrease of Indian pauperism must be arrested in the interest of humanity, and employment found for all who are willing to work, for which purpose the State should take into its possession all waste and unused lands in the United Kingdom (paying the owners the market value), and employ the waste labour on their reclamation, and then improved land in future to cultivate quantities on working men, in association or otherwise, who, whilst cultivating up to a fixed standard, and paying the stipulated rent to the State, shall not be disturbed in possession from any other cause. A memorial was then adopted to the Government, and the meeting broke up piecemeal and good humouredly; the promoters marching northwards to the tune of "Auld lang Syne."—*Daily News.*

NOTICES.

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TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVERRIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London W.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have empowered their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Constitution, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £5,300,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 15/16	"
3	do.	1/10 15/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/4	"
1	do.	1/10 11/16	"
On demand		1/10 5/8	"
On Scotland		1/10 9/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 9/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

Bills and Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

A BAY ARAB HORSE (high caste) handsome, height 14-2, age 6 years and half off. Veterinary Certificate as to soundness. Apply to
Captain KNATCHBULL, 95th Regiment.

Colaba, 7th May.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot		Mango Chutney.	
Mango do 2 do		Bengal do	
Roselle do 2 do		Lucknow do	
Mango Marmalade do		Madras do	
Mango Fruit		Cashmere do	
Ripe Mango		Curry Powder	
Pineapple for Dessert		Madras Powder	
Mango Pickle		Curry Paste	
Lime Pickle		Mulligatawny Paste	
Cashmere Pickle		Tapp Sauce	
		Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.	

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them cheap.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY DUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public he has received an Invoice of children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and Sir CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron bed plate, with joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Governor Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Flucings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Rivets and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.

1 very handsome and light English-built Mail phaeton with sliding steps for Ladies.
1 ditto wagonnette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.

Just Landed ex Kemgon;

A very handsome English-built waggonette by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

A	ditto	travelling phaeton by	ditto ditto
A	ditto	small pony dog-cart by	ditto ditto

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on